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lectual movement, and who wishes to avoid the trouble of perusing the original. As for the translation itself we have only to quote the words of the publisher: "The spirit of the text and of the interpretation has throughout been faithfully adhered to and perhaps, in some instances, even to the detriment of elegance in diction."

T. S.

LE FORME DI GOVERNO E LA LORO EVOLUZIONE POPOLARE. Two volumes. By *Giacomo Pagano*. Palermo: Tipografia Editrice "Lo Statuto." 1900. Pages, first vol., xxi, 343; second, 478. Price, L. 15.

The author of these two volumes consciously emphasises the idea of the natural solidarity of the universe, consequently he finds it necessary to give an exposition of cosmic and social evolution in order to present the development of the forms of government. His work is especially valuable, therefore, to those readers who are not already familiar with cosmogony, anthropogeny, and sociogeny.

The first volume is devoted entirely to a consideration of the sidereal, geological, biological, and social environment, and is a magazine of facts concerning the influence and intimate relations of these factors. It bears about the same relation to the second volume as the first division of Professor Ward's *Dynamic Sociology* bears to the second. That is to say, Professor Pagano, like Professor Ward, devotes his first volume to the exposition of a cosmic philosophy which serves as a background and a setting for the theories of the second volume. Some readers find this an advantage, but to others it will seem that greater condensation might have been practised with advantage.

Professor Pagano's second volume is a treatment of his subject proper, and contains incidentally a theory of social development. Unlike Professor Ward, he holds that man was originally social in his nature, and finds in this fact of original and continuous human interdependence an illustration of the general solidarity of the universe. We find accordingly that he discards the idea of an original state of nature, and speaks of society as representing a continuous state of nature. The laws of the physical world run through the social world. Political aggregates, for instance, are governed by the same laws as anterior aggregates. The elementary human needs of alimentation and reproduction produce a sociological determinism which guides the author through the maze of historic and modern social phenomena.

Not until we come to the tenth chapter of the second volume do we find a discussion of the forms of government. The theory of their development does not vary widely from that of Herbert Spencer. Social cohesion was most frequently determined by the necessity of making war, and war gave rise to the monarchical form of government. The typical forms are those of Aristotle, namely, monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic, the various modifications of which are shown and accounted for.

Each chapter of this scholarly work is followed by notes, usually in the form

of quotations, embodying the opinions of the various authorities on the points discussed. The author's own comments only are attached as footnotes. I. W. H.

PHILOSOPHIE GÉNÉRALE ET MÉTAPHYSIQUE. Volume I. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 5, rue de Mezières. 1900. Pages, xxii, 460. Price, 12.50 francs.

The addresses delivered at the International Congress of Philosophy in Paris last summer are to be published in four large volumes, under the titles: (1) General Philosophy and Metaphysics; (2) Ethics; (3) Logic and History of the Sciences; and (4) History of Philosophy. The first of these has already appeared, and judging from the character of its contents, the library which the four volumes in question will form will make a handsome contribution to philosophical literature. The design of the Congress and the elaboration of its programme were so intelligently conceived and so systematically executed by its general director, Monsieur Xavier Léon, that no less a result could be expected; and the reader will find in these volumes a pretty authoritative digest of present philosophical thought.

The opening address of M. Boutroux, the president of the Congress, was appropriate and full of hope for the future; M. H. Bergson spoke on the psychological origin of our belief in the law of causality, a very important subject in the present state of scientific philosophising; Dr. Pierre Bonnier dealt with the relations existing between our intuitions of space and our intellectual representations. M. Léon Brunschvigg discussed contemporary idealism; M. Mario Calderoni, metaphysics and positivism; and M. Charles Cantoni, philosophical instruction in our universities and higher academies. M. E. Chartier delivered an address on the education of the ego; M. Lionel Dauriac contributed a note on the neocritic doctrine of the categories; Dr. J.-P. Durand (de Gros), whose recent death was much lamented, sent in an essay on the psychology of hypnotism; M. F. Evellin treated the dialectics of the antinomies; M. Élie Halévy, the association of ideas; Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson our conception of cause and real condition. A criticism of the fixation of philosophical language was the subject of M. André Lande's discourse; rationalism and fideism that of M. Paul Lapie; positive science and the philosophies of free will that of M. Édouard Le Roy. Prof. Paul Natorp wrote a paper on number, time, and space in their relations with the primitive functions of thought; M. B. Tchitchérine answered the question whether metaphysics is or is not a science; Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies devoted an essay to creative syntheses; while finally M. Louis Weber discussed the idea of evolution in its relations with the problem of certitude. The essays are well printed from large type on thick paper.

DIE MIKRONESISCHEN COLONIEN AUS ETHNOLOGISCHEN GESICHTSPUNKTEN. Von *Adolf Bastian*. Berlin: A. Ascher & Co. 1899. Pages, vii, 369.

The veteran and indefatigable director of the Ethnological Museum of Berlin has presented in this volume with all his accustomed display of encyclopædic